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Notes

[Contributions in the form of notes or discussions should be sent to John A. Scott, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.]

LIVY II, 13, 10

Productis omnibus eligisse impubes dicitur, quod et virginitati decorum et consensu obsidum ipsorum probabile erat, eam aetatem potissimum liberari ab hoste, quae maxime opportuna iniuriae esset.

The construction and meaning of this passage telling of Cloelia's selection of young boys from among the hostages held by Tarquin is not clearly or adequately explained, at least in our school editions. Dennison renders *probabile* "approved"; so also the Weissenborn-Müller edition. The correct shade of meaning is brought out by the rendering in the Prendeville-Freese edition; "a selection which reflected honour on her maiden delicacy and was one likely to be approved of by the unanimous consent of the hostages themselves." This is excellent as far as it goes but the *quod* is evidently construed as a relative pronoun. One therefore finds himself in difficulties on reaching the words *probabile erat*, a phrase which already has as its subject the clause *aetatem liberari*. In reality the *quod* is causal giving Livy's explanation of Cloelia's selection of the young boys, "because it was on the one hand seemly to her maidenly modesty, and on the other the plan of freeing those of an age most sure to suffer harm was likely to be approved by the unanimous consent of the hostages themselves."

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SUETONIUS *IULIUS* 52.1

This passage, dealing with Caesar's amours, reads as follows:

dilexit et reginas, inter quas Eunoen Mauram Bogudis uxorem, cui maritoque eius plurima et immensa tribuit, ut Naso scripsit.

The Naso mentioned is, it is assumed, the Marcus Actorius Naso cited by Suetonius in *Iulius* 9.3 as a source with reference to Caesar's participation in the so-called *superior coniuratio*. Apparently Naso is mentioned only in these two passages in all classical literature.

This fact becomes the more striking when we observe that in the passage under consideration none of the good MSS read *Naso*, and absolutely none at all furnish us a key to the correct *cognomen* by giving either the *praenomen* or the *nomen*. In chapter 9 there is no question of the reading. But knowing as little as we do about *Naso*, merely the little that may be gleaned from chapter 9, we cannot feel at all certain that he is the author of a voluminous *Anti-Caesar*. That he was hostile to Caesar seems clear from Chapter 9, and that he wrote of Caesar's plots with Piso, but this gives us no warrant for accepting without question the statement that he also wrote of Caesar's amours in Africa and the gifts he made to Eunoe and her husband, Bogud.